

the Champigny had ceased for several days to see the Prince of Lichtenstein when the affair of Staps took place. Immediately after Napoleon's examination of the young fanatic he sent for M. de Champigny. "How are the negotiations going on?" he inquired. The Minister having informed him, the Emperor added, "I wish them to be resumed immediately: I wish for peace; do not hesitate about a few millions more or less in the indemnity demanded from Austria. Yield on that point. I wish to come to a conclusion: I refer it all to you." The Minister lost no time in writing to the Prince of Lichtenstein: on the same night the two negotiators met at Raab and the clauses of the treaty which had been suspended were discussed, agreed upon, and signed that very night. Next morning M. de Champigny attended the Emperor's levee with the treaty of peace as it had been agreed on. Napoleon, after hastily examining it, expressed his approbation of every particular, and highly complimented his Minister on the speed with which the treaty had been brought to a conclusion.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> This definitive treaty of peace which is sometimes called the Treaty of Vienna, Kaah, or Schumhrunn, contained the following article:

1. Austria ceded in favor of the Confederation of the Rhine (these fell to Bavaria), Salzburg, Berchtolsgrad, and a part of Upper Austria.  
2. To France directly Austria ceded her only seaport, Trieste, and all the countries of the Adriatic (Dalmatia, Croatia, and Slavonia). (By these cessions Austria was excluded from the Adriatic Sea, and cut off from all communication with the navy of Great Britain.) A small lordship, an enclave in the territories of the Emperor, was also given up.

3. To the constant ally of Napoleon, the King of Saxony, in that character Austria ceded some Bohemian enclaves in Saxony and, in his capacity of Grand Duke of Warsaw, she added to his Polish dominions the ancient city of Cracow, and all Western Galicia.

4. Russia, who had entered with but a lukewarm heart into the war as an ally of France, had a very moderate share of the spoils of Austria. A portion of Kamenitz (Kamenitz, with a population of 40,000 souls, was allotted to her, but in this allotment, the trading town of Brody (almost the only thing worth having) was specially excepted. This last circumstance gave no small degree of disgust to the Emperor Alexander, whose admiration of Napoleon was not destined to have a long duration.\* *Editor of 1836 edition.*